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PLANNING RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIVITIES OF AGENCIES AT THE CITY, LOCAL, REGIONAL, AND STATE LEVEL

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INTRODUCTION

The following is an inventory of those agencies with a planning responsibility and/or activity. The selection includes those at the city, local, regional, and state level.

In each case, a brief description is given regarding the origin of the agency or department and its general responsibilities. If an agency is authorized to undertake planning, the requirements are mentioned. Finally, current activities of a planning nature are outlined.

CITY AGENCIES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The PWD was established in 1911 and is responsible for programs of highway construction and maintenance, street lighting, street cleaning, and snow removal, garbage and waste collection and disposal, and construction and maintenance of sewage and water facilities.

Planning

Legal Status - There is no long-range planning done by the PWD.

Activities - Planning consists of engineering work for construction of roadways, sewers, street furniture, trees in public ways, and so on. The five divisions of the PWD are engineering, highway, sanitary, sewer, and water.

Funding

An annual budget is submitted, and the money for the PWD is appropriated by City Council.

PUBLIC FACILITIES DEPARTMENT

The PFD was established in 1966 and is responsible for the design, construction, and alteration of all municipal buildings, excluding hospitals and park and playground facilities.

Planning

Legal Status - The PFD, by state order, has the power and authority to prepare a long-range capital improvement program on the need of structures, facilities, and equipment in the city on a ten-year basis. It is also responsible for selection of the site and for preparation of plans and specifications as may be necessary.

Activities - The Public Facilities Department is involved with the development of public facilities in the renewal projects. Such facilities include libraries, schools, and fire stations. Presently, it is looking for school sites and is working with neighborhood organizations in establishing the need for new schools the facilities included in the schools and the location of the schools.

Funding - The PFD is financed through appropriations of City Council.

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The first board of Park Commissioners was appointed on July 9, 1875. The Parks and Recreation Department constructs and/or maintains parks, parkways, playgrounds, recreation centers, beaches, pools and public baths, public grounds and squares, monuments and statues, and old burying grounds.

Planning

Legal Status - The P. & R. Department does not undertake comprehensive long-range planning. It works within the scope of programming recreational facilities from year to year.

Activities - However, continuous involvement with the Urban Beautification Program has enabled the department to look at the needs of open space in the city of Boston on a ten-year basis. Other than this work the department concentrates basically on maintenance of its play areas and organization of recreation programs for adults and children.

Funding

The P. & R. Department submits an annual budget and receives funds appropriated by City Council.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

The Department of Health and Hospitals was created in 1966 by merging the Health Department and the Hospital Department. This department is responsible for the general care and control of hospitals and all other public health facilities. It also executes health laws, rules, and regulations and makes contracts as necessary to operate public health facilities

Planning

Legal Status - There is a division within the department entitled Planning, Research, and Evaluation which will undertake health planning.

Activities - The department is still in the organization stage so that a program of activities has not been established.

Funding

Health and Hospitals submits an annual budget which, in turn, is approved by City Council.

FINANCE COMMISSION

The Finance Commission is constituted under the amended Charter of 1909. It is responsible for investigating all matters relating to loans, appropriations, and expenditures, of the City, Suffolk County or any department, and reporting the findings to the Mayor, City Council, Governor or general court.

Planning

Legal Status - When a bill is presented to the city which seems to be excessive or have doubtful validity, the Finance Commission investigates and reports on the matter. Research is undertaken on issues presented within the government.

Activities - An example of the work of the Finance Commission is the recent study of the Charles Street Jail. The study was undertaken to determine the efficiency of maintaining the present jail and to evaluate alternatives in abandoning this use at the present site.

Funding

City Council appropriates funds yearly for the operation of the Finance Commission.

BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY

The BHA was established by the Mayor and City Council in 1935 under provisions of state law. The responsibility of this Authority is to administer low rent housing for low-income families and for elderly people of limited income, generally involving construction and maintenance of the developments.

Planning

Legal Status - For each project site, the BHA must submit a development proposal. Planning consists in submission of this application to the federal or state government, depending upon the type of assistance obtained.

Activities - Beside individual proposals for each application, there is no planning done in the BHA. The Authority has established specific policies regarding eligibility for admission and continued occupancy of the public housing developments. It is also involved in rehabilitation and converting existing structure to low rent use. The Rent Demonstration Program has also been attempted and consists in rent supplementation in private housing. Finally, social and community services are programmed in the housing developments as the BHA is aware of needs of the residents beyond good housing.

LOCAL AGENCIES

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The BRA was established in 1959 and has the responsibility for urban renewal activities in the city. In 1960, functions, duties, and responsibilities for general city planning and development were merged into one agency.

Planning

Legal Status - Renewal funds are controlled by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Renewal Assistance Administration, and are dependent upon Congressional appropriations. Funds for city activities are included in the city's annual budget as appropriated by the City Council.

Activities - The Authority is responsible for both general planning and renewal planning activities as follows:

- Preparation of general plan
- Preparation of a community renewal program
- Neighborhood renewal plans and programs
- Economic planning
- Conservation planning
- Transportation planning

Funding

For urban renewal projects two-thirds of the cost of the projects is financed by HUD and one-third locally, with one-sixth of that paid by the city of Boston and one-sixth by the state through the Department of Commerce and Development.

General city planning activities are funded by planning grants for federally financed programs such as Model Cities and Community Renewal Program, by City Council appropriations, and by other minor sources.

ACTION FOR BOSTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ABCD was formed in 1961 and incorporated in 1962, and it is a privately sponsored, non-profit organization. As a social planning agency, it was envisioned as the social counterpart of the physical redevelopment and renewal.

Planning

Legal Status - Originally the Agency was responsible for carrying out experimental, pilot, and demonstrative programs in education, employment, social welfare, and juvenile delinquency with the aid of grants from private sources (notably the Ford Foundation) and from agencies of the federal government. When ABCD was designated as the agency for Boston's anti-poverty program its objectives changed. It became responsible for the planning, preparing, and assisting in administration of a wide variety of programs established by federal legislation.

Activities - Areas of interest are education, social service, youth employment, and related fields. Presently ABCD is also involved in the social planning of the Model Cities Program.

UNITED COMMUNITY SERVICES OF METROPOLITAN BOSTON

The UCS was formed as it is today in 1949 by merging the Greater Boston Community Council and Greater Boston Community Fund. The initial forerunner of UCS was the Boston Council of Social Agencies which was founded in 1920, as the first general coordinating body of social services. UCS is responsibl for the health and social welfare future of Greater Boston and covers 69 communities.

Planning

Legal Status - UCS does not undertake planning in a long-range manner. The Research Department within UCS does social science research which is the basis for much of their planning work. However, planning is not undertaken to fulfill requirements of applications for federal grants in specific areas. In 1965 the Area Organization Department was formed to coordinat regional planning efforts and 3 regional offices - North Shore, South Shore, and North Central Area - were established. Also there is the Boston Planning Department which covers projects in the core city, with major goals to strengthen the city's health and welfare systems.

Activities - The Research Department at UCS publishes a variety of directories of available services. It also prepares demographic studies useful to social planners and used as a basis for much local anti-poverty planning. Activities include evaluation of hospital needs, better service for unwed mothers, Model Cities participation, and a comprehensive study of camps.

Funding

To finance their work the largest source of revenue comes from their allotment of the Massachusetts Bay United Fund. For individual programs they also depend upon federal grants as was mentioned previously.

REGIONAL AGENCIES

METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING COUNCIL

Organized in 1963, the MAPC is legally charged with the responsibility of planning for Metropolitan Boston, an area which includes 92 communities in the Council's Planning District Unlike most state agencies the MAPC has no administrative responsibility for functional programs nor any power to regulate or to enforce its decisions or recommendations.

Planning

Legal Status - The MAPC has three primary legal responsibilities as follows:

1. conduct research and compile data helpful or necessary to improve physical, social, economic conditions of the district and prepare and revise comprehensive plans

2. approve or disapprove plans presented to them in an advisory capacity

3. maintain fullest cooperation with cities and towns in the district

Activities - Current (January, 1968) planning activities of the MAPC cover the following areas:

Regional Land Use and Transportation
Economic Base and Population Studies
Open Space and Recreation Planning
Solid Waste Disposal Plan and Program
Sewer and Water Facilities Planning
Economic Development Planning
Metropolitan Housing Plan and Program
Metropolitan Airport System Study
Regional Health Facilities Planning
Community Assistance Program

NEW ENGLAND INTERSTATE WATER POLLUTION COMMISSION

This commission was established in 1947 and is concerned with water control pollution in the New England states and New York.

Planning

Legal Status - It is the responsibility of each state individually to submit a Master Plan to the federal government.

Activities - This commission prepares an annual report and publishes newsletters. Also they are involved in a training school for sewage plant treatment.

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION

The New England Regional Commission was established as a result of Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and includes the six-state region.

Planning

Legal Status - The Commission is responsible for coordinating federal, state, and local programs to assure overall development of the New England region.

Activities - The Commission in Boston is organized into two divisions, planning and operating, and is involved in two broad sets of activities. It cooperates with the various states in the development of individual public investment plans and maintains a contract study program. The individual public investment plans further economic development by assessing needs within each state while providing proposals for investment and establishing priorities among these proposals. The contract study program provides information on the economic and social characteristics of the region. Specific functional studies include regional socio-economic base, human resources, transportation, environmental pollution, marine industries, recreation resources, foreign trade, and urbanization.

STATE AGENCIES

I. TRANSPORTATION

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The DPW is the oldest transportation agency in the state, organized as a commission in 1892 and established in its present form in 1919. It is charged with the planning, construction, and maintenance of the state's highway system and administering of federal and state funds for highway and street development. It is also responsible for public beaches, waterways, and waterfront terminals.

Planning

Legal Status - The Bureau of Transportation Planning and Development is the division of the DPW responsible for long and short range planning activities. Planning is centralized at the headquarters in Boston and conducted on a statewide basis. The most recent basic statute governing the organization of this department is that of 1963, and it authorizes the Bureau as the principal source of transportation planning in the state. The four divisions of the Bureau are as follows:

1. Traffic Counting and Analysis
2. E.M.R.P.P. (cf. note)
3. Urban Transportation Unit
4. Research

Activities - The Bureau is engaged in a statewide data collection of highway facilities for a comprehensive examination of the entire road and street network. Part of the inventory requires production of a full set of aerials for the state and preparation of base maps.

Federal Relation

The federal counterpart of the DPW is the Bureau of Public Roads of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Federal assistance to the DPW requires coordination with the BPR. There are two provisions in the Federal Highway Act of 1962 that relate to planning and have generated planning activity. These are as follows:

1. provide 1 1/2% of all funds in the state for federally-assisted highway purposes used for research, planning or related studies, including economic impact and land use planning

2. funds supplied to the state only if proposals conform to comprehensive plan of entire urban area

Note: EMRPP (Eastern Massachusetts Regional Planning Project, formerly Boston Regional Planning Project) DPW, MAPC, Dept. of Commerce and Development, and MBTA

Activities -

1. Comprehensive traffic and transportation inventory

2. Analysis and interim forecasts

3. Land use inventory

4. Regional forecasts of population, employment, and income.

5. Land use distribution model and travel forecasts

6. Liaison with local communities

Under federal requirements most of the above must be carried on continually.

MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY

The MPA was established by an act of the Legislature in 1956, which was subsequently amended in 1958 and 1959. Primarily an operating entity, it is responsible for the operation, development, and promotion of Logan Airport, Hanscom Field, the Port of Boston, and the Mystic River Bridge. The area of interest of the MPA does not extend outside of Metropolitan Boston and, except for Hanscom Field in Bedford, all the Authority's activities lie within or close to the City of Boston.

Planning

Legal Status - The MPA is authorized to investigate the necessity of additional facilities for development and improvement of commerce in Boston and Metropolitan Area. However, there is no formal requirement for a master plan. Nevertheless, the Authority does engage in long-range planning by area of activity, i.e. airport, port, and bridge. All planning activities are located in Boston except for the search of a supplemental airport which extends outside Boston boundaries.

Activities - The most notable planning involves the expansion program of Logan Airport facilities. Airport planning is done by the Aviation Department within the Authority as the MPA does not maintain a planning staff as such. Most planning activities are done by consultants. The airport is the only area of activity that has a master plan. Presently, the master plan is being updated under a contract with MAPC. This Metropolitan Airport System Study is being financed by HUD, MPA, MAPC, and DPW. The port area has limited funds and nothing is done on it. Bridge activity is basically maintenance and operation. The MPA has recommended a new bridge from Leverett Circle to City Square in conjunction with the MDC. However, there is no planning done there by the MPA. Finally the Authority has proposed a South Station complex involving a stadium, trade center, and parking garage.

MASSACHUSETTS TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

The MTA was established by the General Court in 1952 to construct, maintain, repair, and operate a toll highway from a point in the vicinity of the City of Boston to a point at or near the boundary line between the State of Massachusetts and the State of New York. In addition to the turnpike, the Authority has the responsibility of the Sumner-Callahan Tunnels.

Planning

Legal Status - The MTA has no statutory obligations to engage in long-range or short-range planning. It is primarily an operating agency.

Activities - In any long-range planning efforts, the Authority is principally interested in the development of connections to existing turnpike facilities. Also it is involved in the leasing of air rights and has considered the possibility of a third tunnel under the harbor. A feasibility study is currently being prepared by the MTA to determine whether or not a third tunnel is needed. This report will be presented to the Legislature June 15, 1968. Locations under consideration are: adjacent to existing tunnels, under Fort Point Channel, and variations of the latter.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSIT AUTHORITY

The MBTA was established in 1964 to develop, finance, and operate mass transit facilities in 78 communities of Metropolitan Boston.

Planning

Legal Status - Planning became a recognized staff function in 1964 when the agency received a mandate to do transportation planning. One of the largest planning staffs of the state (second in size to that of DPW), it is divided into service planning and facility planning.

Activities - Activities include a preliminary proposal for a comprehensive public transportation plan for its service area, including rapid transit extensions and modern transit service.

Federal Relation

Although the MBTA has no direct federal counterpart, it receives financial support from HUD under the Mass Transportation Act of 1964 and has $12 million from the Charlestown Urban Renewal budget for the Charlestown portion of the transit. This program includes construction of a substitute facility and the demolition of the existing elevated tracks. Forty-four per cent of the tunnel under the Charles River has been completed.

MASSACHUSETTS AERONAUTIC COMMISSION

The MAC is one of the smallest agencies in the state and is responsible for regulating the operation of aircraft, construction, improvement, and the use of airports within the state. It prosecutes violations of aeronautical regulations, investigates accidents, administers state and federal aid for municipal airport construction and improvement, and establishes and maintains aids to air navigation. It also administers an approach protection statute which governs air space surrounding Boston's Logan Airport, represents the state in air route and other cases before agencies of the federal government, and incidentally provides airplane and helicopter transportation to other state departments.

Planning

Legal Status - The MAC has a statutory obligation to maintain a master plan of airports. This agency does not have a planning staff and does not employ consultants directly in the development of the airport plan. However, many studies are made by outside concerns for particular cities and towns involved in the state airport plan.

Activities - There is no unified plan in the Boston region, primarily because the two airports are under the Port Authority. Presently the MAC and several other agencies are involved in an airport study, however. (cf. MPA) The state airport plan that is undertaken fulfills the Massachusetts requirement of the National Airport Plan Report. Also the MAC provides navigational aids throughout the state.

Federal Relation

The statutory obligation of the MAC corresponds to a similar requirement imposed by Congress on the Federal Aviation Agency, which is the National Airport Plan, mentioned above. The Plan projects airport needs on a 5-year basis and is updated yearly by the state as a basis of eligibility of federal funds.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION

The MDC is one of the most diversified agencies in the state. The areas of activity are subdivided into the three districts, i.e. Sewage, established in 1889 and servicing 40 communities; Parks, established in 1893 and servicing 30 communities; and finally Water, established in 1895 and servicing 37 communities.

Planning

Legal Status - The MDC has no statutory requirement for maintaining a master plan.

Activities - Except for the 1956 Recreation Plan very little long-range comprehensive planning is done. However, the agency does participate in planning activities of other agencies by personal contracts.

II. EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Willis-Harrington Act of 1965 gave new and larger responsibility to this Department. It established a Board of Education and Board of Higher Education both with similar powers to support, serve, and plan general education in public schools. The third body is the Advisory Council, and adjunct to the first two, and recommends policies for improving public education in the state.

Planning

Legal Status - As mentioned above, the Willis-Harrington Act requires an educational plan. Before this time, very limited planning had been done in the department.

Federal Relation

Generally, recent education acts passed by Congress require some type of plan to be submitted by the state. The most important programs are the following:

Title I
Title II
Title V
Economic Opportunity Act
Vocational Education Act of 1963
Manpower, Development, and Training Act and Public Works and Economic Development Act
National Defense Education Act

STATE COLLEGES

The system of state colleges is under the management and control of a Board of Trustees, which derives its legal status from the General Laws. Some aspects of the system, however, are subject to the authority of the Board of Higher Education and Advisory Council of the Department of Education. There are 11 state colleges as follows: Boston, Bridgewater, Fitchburg, Framingham, Lowell, North Adams, Salem, Westfield, Worcester, Mass. Art, and Mass. Maritime Academy. The three with the largest enrollments-Boston, Salem, and Bridgewater-are in the Boston Area.

Planning

Legal Status - There is a statutory responsibility of the Board of Trustees to provide education programs. The power to plan and carry out such programs is now subject to the statutory authority of the Board of Higher Education, so that plans of the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges must be approved by the Board of Higher Education.

Activities - Master planning will be undertaken soon.

Federal Relation

The System of State Colleges is not required by federal law to developeand maintain a master plan in order to establish eligibility for funds under titles of the Higher Education Act but certain titles of this act require a responsible state agency to develope state plans.

BOARD OF REGIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES

There are 12 community colleges in the state, each established to provide educational programs equivalent to the first two years of college, post-high vocational education and provide two year transfer educational programs qualifying students for admission to the junior year at other colleges.

Planning

Legal Status - The 1963 General Court authorizes the Board to prepare a master plan. There is also an educational planner on the staff. Prior to the requirement for master planning, the Board did little long-range planning.

Activities - The Charlestown Community College is scheduled for construction in 1969-70. In addition, the Massachusetts Bay Community College will re-locate in Boston.

Federal Relation

The Board of Regional Community Colleges is not required by federal legislation to undertake a master plan but the Higher Education Facilities Act requires the submission of a list of facilities as well as priorities.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

In 1964 the University was given a mandate by the Legislature to locate in Boston.

Planning

Legal Status - Money has been appropriated for site and facilities planning. In addition, the university has undertaken the preparation of an overall master development plan.

Activities - Presently the Boston campus is located in Park Square. Several sites in the city have been considered, among them Columbia Point and Copley Square. A final decision has not yet been made.

Federal Relation

There is no direct master plan requirements imposed by the federal counterpart agency (U.S. Office of Education) other than general planning requisites of the Higher Education Act.

BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Bureau of Vocational Education is under the Division of Curriculum and Instruction which is one of five divisions of the Board of Education. The Bureau is responsible for stimulating, initiating, and supervising the establishment and operation of vocational educational programs at the secondary level.

Planning

Legal Status - Eligibility for federal assistance requires submission of a State Plan, and under the state law the Board of Education has primary responsiblity for planning.

Activities - The Bureau supervises on going local vocational educational programs, conducts occupational demand surveys, and studies newer types of vocational education with special programs for the disadvantaged.

Federal Relation

The authority for the State Board of Education to undertake planning, carrying out, and supervising of federally - assisted vocational educational programs is found in several federal Acts. The Vocational Education Act of 1963, for example, was the first real major overhaul of vocational education since 1917 and provides federal assistance to states to strengthen and improve the quality of vocational education and expand vocational education opportunities.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Department of Health is responsible for enforcing state laws that deal with health and sanitation. Among major problems with which it is concerned are communicable disease programs, clinical services to handicapped children, operation of state hospitals, licensing of all hospitals, nursing homes, maternal and child care programs, laboratory services, food and drug control, alcoholism and drug addiction, and air pollution control.

Legislation was filed in 1967 to establish a Metropolitan Air Pollution Control Commission under this Department, but no action has been taken. This Commission would have been charged with the responsibility of preparing and updating a comprehensive plan for the control of air pollution.

Planning

Legal Status - Relevant state statutes contain few references to master planning. Planning not connected with federally-aided programs is the responsibility of the Division of Planning, Research, and Training with the department.

Activities - In addition to planning of separate services, the Department has the facilities to collect large amounts of data, especially since the Bureau of Vital Statistics has been transferred to this department from the Secretary of State's office.

Federal Relation

The responsibility for Program planning is set forth in federal statutes requiring individual plans of separate services. The Public Health Service requires each state to submit every two years a plan for services in fields in which it is authorized by Congress.

DIVISION OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The State Legislature authorizes the State Commissioner of Public Health to set up divisions of which the Division of Hospital Facilities is one. The responsibilities of this Division are as follows:

1. Hospital Inspection, Licensing, Consultation, and Research

2. Clinic and Dispensary Inspection, Licensing, and Consultation

3. Hospital Survey and Construction Planning

4. Medicare Hospital Certification

5. Area Wide Planning for Hospitals

6. Radiation Hazards Control in Medical Care Facilities and Offices of Practitioners of Medicine

Planning

Legal Status - The Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946 stimulated state action in planning so that now a State Plan is required. In 1955 the Public Health Department was designated as the sole agency to administer funds from this act. Then in 1960 the Advisory Council on Hospital Surveys and Construction Planning was established.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

The Acts of 1966 introduced a new chapter into the General Laws that governs the organization and responsibilities of this Department. The Department is responsible for matters affecting the mental health of both children and adults, the welfare of the mentally retarded, and supervision and control of the facilities for the mentally ill or mentally retarded.

Planning

Legal Status - The legislation requires that the Department establish a comprehensive program of community mental health and retardation services which includes state hospitals, state schools, clinics, comprehensive centers, and other facilities of the Department. It also is responsible to promote programs of their services and proposed standards for this development on area and regional levels.

Activities - The Department is presently dividing the state into areas and regions of which 7 regions have been determined. Further detailed information is not available at this time. The annual report includes progress made in providing services, in addition to the activities of the Department.

Federal Relation

The federal Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 states that the advisory councils, established within the Department, are responsible for consulting and advising the Department on the need of community mental health centers or of facilities for the mentally retarded and developing programs for constructing these centers or facilities.

IV. PUBLIC WELFARE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Established by the state legislature, the Department of Public Welfare has a broad responsibility but is particularly active in child guidance and public assistance.

Planning

Legal Status - Legislation passed in 1967 provides for a state-operated rather than locally-operated welfare system. The significant feature of this legislation is a statement that the Department of Public Welfare must study economic and welfare services and make recommendations to the General Court.

Activities - A study was recently completed in conjunction with UCS on the structure and functioning of public welfare in Massachusetts.

Federal Relation

Federal welfare programs function on a principle of categorical assistance with separate formulas for aged, blind, etc. State plans must be submitted for each category.

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

The DES is under the Department of Labor and Industries but not subject to its discretion. It is funded totally from the federal HEW Department. The responsibilities of this Division are as follows:

1. to administer the Employment Security Law (formerly known as Unemployment Compensation Law)

2. to establish and operate free public employment offices

3. to provide manpower services to unemployed and under-employed with emphasis on service to those disadvantaged

4. to analyze and disseminate in usuable form labor market information.

Planning

Legal Status - DES is designated by law as the state agency responsible for cooperating with the U. S. Employment Service.

Activities - The DES develops "Plans of Action," 6-month plans for carrying out the functions of the Department. The latter two responsibilities outlined above are becoming more important, as DES takes on a new role as an active and comprehensive center of manpower services and as a major source and disseminator of usuable labor market information for sound planning and decision making. In fact, the importance of planning and the data as a basis for planning prompted reorganization of related activities into a new Information and Research Service.

Federal Relation

Under the Wagner-Peyser Act, to obtain federal assistance, state plans must be submitted to the U. S. Secretary of Labor that consist in detailed plans for carrying out provisions. Also under the National-State Manpower Development System a comprehensive training plan is required.

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES

The Division of Youth Services was established within the Department of Education but not subject to its control. The authority and responsibility of the Youth Service Board and Division of Youth Services is the care, custody, and treatment of wayward and delinquent children. The major responsibilities of the Youth Service Board are as follows:

1. quasi-judicial powers of deciding cases of offending juveniles

2. function of a juvenile parole board

3. inspection of advice and assistance to county training schools.

4. development of constructive programs to reduce and prevent delinquency and crime among youth

The Division of Youth Services has the responsibility to deal with all wayward and delinquent children and habitual truants, absentees, and school offenders. Also it has a broad range of authority for planning, stimulating, conducting, and supporting programs for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. The chairman of the Youth Service Board serves as Director of Youth Services. Also the Advisory Committee on Services to Youth generally evaluate and advise the Board and produce an annual report where they have the opportunity to recommend legislation.

Planning

Legal Status - The state law gives the Director of the Division of Youth Services full responsibility for formulation of all policies, i.e.. planning of state, regional, and local programs for the decrease, control, and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Present state laws do not require an overall agency plan. However, language in the statutes would authorize this Division to undertake a comprehensive plan.

Federal Relation

There is no single federal legislation authorizing development of plans. However, some statutes whose purpose can cover juvenile delinquency require state plans for eligibility.

MASSACHUSETTS REHABILITATION COMMISSION

The MRC is a relatively small agency with its responsibilities set forth in state and federal law.

Planning

Legal Status - The Research and Program Planning Unit maintains a small staff for planning. A state plan is required by the Vocational Rehabilitation Act which essentially describes the existing state program run by a state agency primarily concerned with vocational rehabilitation of the disabled. Further, the plan describes arrangements made to secure adequate medical consultation and high quality consultative services, adequate staffs for workshops and rehabilitation facilities, and carefully designed in - service training program.

Activities - A statewide planning project is now in the first stages of formulation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE PROGRAM AND ADMINISTRATIVE PLANNING

The Executive Office for Administration and Finance is the management and control agency for the executive branch of the state government and has three areas of responsibilities as follows:

1. developing, co-ordinating, administering, and controlling financial policies and programs of the state

2. supervising the organization and conduct of the business offices of agencies within executive department of the state government

3. developing new policies and programs to improve organization structure, functions, economy, efficiency, procedures, services, and administrative practices of all agencies

This agency is divided into 4 financial districts as follows:

1. Comptroller's Division

2. Purchasing Agents Division - responsibile for equipment, furniture, and furnishings

3. Fiscal Affairs Division - responsible for budget, personnel, and management planning, and administration

4. Central Services Division - contains the Bureau of State Buildings and Bureau of Building Construction responsible for most non-highway construction undertaken by the state

5. Board of Economic Advisors - not subject to the control and supervision of this agency however

Planning

Legal Status - This office is broadly responsible for an overall program of planning and development for state agencies.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS

The Board of Economic Advisors was established in 1964. By statute it is required to study the economic position of the Commonwealth and factors affecting it.

Planning

Activities - The Board is required to make an annual report on the state of the Massachusetts economy and report to the Governor on such problems as may be presented to it. It also advises and consults with the Commissioner of Administration and Finance.

BUREAU OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This office was organized as it is today in 1963 within the Executive Office for Administration and Finance. It is responsible for new building construction, additions, alterations, and repairs and also awards contracts for architectural and engineering services.

The Bureau of Building Construction is divided into four operating sections as follows:

1. Administration

2. Long-range Planning - works on site surveys, preliminary cost estimates, preliminary plans, and some listing of priority projects.

3. Plan Examination - prepares construction plans and specifications

4. Construction - inspects construction

Planning

Legal Status - The Bureau has no formal planning function to support its major role in capital outlay processes of state government.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

In 1965, additions to this Department's work program gave much more responsibility for the planning of land usage. It includes the following divisions:

1. Division of Forests and Parks
2. Division of Conservation Services
3. Division of Marine Services
4. Division of Law Enforcement
5. Division of Fisheries and Game
6. Division of Water Resources

The last two, while within this Department, are not under its control and supervision.

Planning

Legal Status - The Division of Conservation Services serves as the present planning staff - a role that has expanded with the Resource Planning Unit set up within the division. The Public Access Board within the Division of Conservation Services was originally established through the 1962 Legislature and has the responsibility of a statewide program to designate places for public access.

Activities - Planning is largely done on a local and regional level. The Department does not theoretically work on a state plan, so that essentially the Resource Planning Unit will be concerned with the preparation of a State Plan. The preparation of a statewide resource plan has not yet been initiated by this unit.

Federal Relation

The federal government requires much planning. A Master plan is required by the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The State Fisheries and Game Division has federal counterpart requirements imposed with respect to several different programs it carries out.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Commerce and Development achieved its present organization and responsibilities in 1964 when it was reorganized into five divisions as follows:

1. Economic Development - promotion of economic development through advertising, direct assistance, and advice

2. Tourism - promotion of services for tourist development

3. Housing - administration of state public housing programs

4. Urban Renewal - review and approval of all urban renewal projects within the state

5. Planning

The primary responsibilities of the Department are the following:

1. promote, develope and expand the economy, commerce, industry, cultural, educational, and geographic advantages of the state and assure availability of adequate housing

2. prepare and assist in preparation of plans for physical, economic, and social development of the state

3. encourage and assist communities in their development, renewal, and rehabilitation of their physical environment

4. take full advantage of all federal grants and encourage other state agencies to do likewise

Planning

Legal Status - The Department is responsible for comprehensive statewide physical, social, and economic development planning. By executive order, the Department is designated as the agency responsible for state participation in federal programs of assistance to depressed areas provided through the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

Activities - The principal division for executing the planning functions is the Division of Planning. The Division is required to delineate logical regional planning districts in the state and has provided substantial assistance in organizing and developing program objectives for regional planning districts.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Legislative Research Council was established in 1954 by the state legislature.

Planning

Legal Status - The Council does work for the legislature by order of the state and submits an annual report.

Activities - Though the studies they undertake are not action-oriented they do consist in background information necessary for decision making. The studies cover areas as historic districts, water shortage in the state, industrial water use, possibilities of purifying and re-using industrial waste matter, traffic problems, and local zoning powers.